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OSTP Directive and FASTR

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OSTP Directive and FASTR

JOSHUA NEDS-FOX, WSU Libraries
Research Subcommittee, Academic Senate
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FASTR

Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act

- Introduced in the House and Senate on February 14, 2013
- Requires public access for research funded in part or in whole by federal agencies with extramural research budgets in excess of \$100 million per year
- Six month embargo for most articles; no embargo for works by government employees
- <http://doyle.house.gov/sites/doyle.house.gov/files/documents/2013%2002%2014%20DOYLE%20FASTR%20FINAL.pdf>



OSTP Directive

Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) Directive

- Issued on February 22, 2013
- Instructs federal agencies that spend more than \$100 million per year on research and development to develop public access policies for funded research
- Twelve month embargo for all funded articles
- http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/ostp_public_access_memo_2013.pdf



PAPS

Public Access to Public Science Act

- Introduced in the House on September 20, 2013
- Requires public access for research funded by federal agencies under the jurisdiction of the House Science Committee
- Twelve month minimum embargo for all articles, with possible extensions in six month increments
- http://sensenbrenner.house.gov/uploadedfiles/public_access_bill.pdf



OVERLAP & KEY PROVISIONS

- While we debate FASTR, the White House directive is already taking effect.
- OSTP applies to more agencies than FASTR:
 - FASTR: all agencies spending at least \$100 million/year on **extramural research**. (11 agencies)
 - OSTP: all agencies spending at least \$100 million/year on **research and development** (23+ agencies)



AGENCIES

- **FASTR:**

Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation

- **OSTP:**

All the above plus (at least) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of the Interior, Department of State, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Aviation Administration, Food and Drug Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Smithsonian Institution, USAID, and the US Geological Survey



OVERLAP & KEY PROVISIONS

- FASTR is silent on data and metadata, but OSTP requires OA for both (metadata “in a format that ensures interoperability with current and future search technology”).
- OSTP: agency policies must include "a strategy for leveraging existing archives, where appropriate"
- Both ask agencies to coordinate their policies. OSTP: "It is preferred that agencies work together, where appropriate, to develop these plans"



OVERLAP & KEY PROVISIONS

- FASTR calls for agency policies to permit deposit "in formats and under terms that enable productive reuse" and "computational analysis by state-of-the-art technologies".
Read: libre OA
- OSTP encourages "public-private collaboration to...maximize the potential for...creative reuse to enhance value to all stakeholders"



COPYRIGHT PROVISIONS

- NIH: requires grantees to retain certain non-exclusive rights when they publish, and to use those rights to authorize OA.
- FASTR: agencies may make use of "any [other] law or guidance" that would be "effective" in steering clear of infringement.
- OSTP is silent on how agencies should avoid copyright infringement.



IMPACT ON RESEARCHERS

- Policies facilitate knowledge sharing, new research, and preservation of federally funded research.
- Proposals include provisions for text or data mining and other computational analysis.
- Deposit is going to become a more common requirement.
- Each proposal requests that federal agencies coordinate their policies, making it easier for researchers who receive funding from multiple sources to comply.
- Public access to data could be a big shift in practice.



<http://library.osu.edu/blogs/copyright/2013/10/28/public-access-policies-part-2-copyright-implications-and-impact-on-researchers-and-libraries/>

IMPLEMENTATION

- FASTR, PAPS, and the OSTP directive all lean towards green open access by requesting deposit of the accepted, peer-reviewed version of an article
- Researchers would likely be the ones actually depositing papers in the system, unless publishers entered into an agreement with authors and funding agencies to deposit on their behalf
- Provisions that agencies cooperate on implementation and that they “leverage existing archives” (OSTP) have given rise to two high-profile suggested plans



CHORUS

Clearinghouse for the Open Research of the United States

- Developed by the Association of American Publishers
- Articles would remain on publishers' existing platforms, linked by with CrossRef (DOIs)
- Embargo period determined by funding agency and/or subject discipline
- Allows publishers to retain and monitor site traffic
- http://www.publishers.org/_attachments/docs/choruspoc.pdf



CHORUS

Pro

- Makes use of existing, privately funded systems
- Streamlines article handling; DOI would link back to original items on the publishers' websites rather than requiring deposit in an outside repository
- Incorporates FundRef: an identification service that tracks article funding



CHORUS

Con

- Conflict of interest: publishers have little incentive to develop a robust, user-friendly system
- Takes power to comply out of researcher's hands
- Only supports public access for articles from participating publishers; alternate solutions required for other publishers



SHARE

Shared Access Research Ecosystem

- Developed by library associations: Association of American Universities (AAU), Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU), and Association of Research Libraries (ARL)
- Recommends that research universities participate in a cross-institutional repository
- Universities' existing repositories could be integrated or linked into the system assuming that participating institutions adopt a common metadata scheme
- <http://www.arl.org/news/arl-news/2773-shared-access-research-ecosystem-proposed-by-aau-aplu-arl>



SHARE

Pro

- Uses existing institutional repositories to fulfill public access policies. Many suitable repositories already exist. Strong interest in facilitating discovery and so motivated to develop a flexible system.
- Development and oversight in the hands of those closest to the end users
- Roll-out in four phases; operational for article deposit and access following Phase I.
- Provisions for preservation, text mining, data sharing, semantic data, and APIs.



SHARE

Con

- Would require significant investment from research institutions to develop and maintain.
- Limited resources in terms of staffing, funding, and software currently in use could undermine libraries' ability to get SHARE up and running in the proposed time frame of 12–18 months for Phase I.



TO DO

- Begin examining local practice in advance of implementation
- Develop best practice in preparation for massive expansion of open access funder mandates
 - ORCID (<http://orcid.org/>)
 - Post-print preservation and archiving (digitalcommons.wayne.edu, digitalcommons@wayne.edu)
- Investigate institutional policies that effect retention of copyright
- Identify areas of common funding that will impact research at WSU
- Educate federally funded researchers on issues at hand



READING

Federal research Data requirements set to change

September 2013 *College & Research Libraries News* vol. 74 no. 8 421-425

<http://crln.acrl.org/content/74/8/421.full>

Notes on the Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act

This page is part of the Harvard Open Access Project (HOAP)

<http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/hoap/>

[Notes on the Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act](#)

United States doubles down on open access to federally-funded research

March 2, 2013 by Peter Suber

<http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/03-02-13.htm#fastr&obama>



READING

Public Access Policies (Part 1): FASTR, PAPS, and the OSTP Directive

Ohio State University Libraries Blogs: Copyright Corner

Posted on October 25, 2013

<http://library.osu.edu/blogs/copyright/2013/10/25/public-access-policies-part-1-fastr-paps-and-the-ostp-directive/>

Public Access Policies (Part 2): Copyright Implications and Impact on Researchers and Libraries

Ohio State University Libraries Blogs: Copyright Corner

Posted on October 28, 2013

<http://library.osu.edu/blogs/copyright/2013/10/28/public-access-policies-part-2-copyright-implications-and-impact-on-researchers-and-libraries/>



READING

Public Access Policies (Part 3): Proposed Strategies for Implementation

Ohio State University Libraries Blogs: Copyright Corner

Posted on October 30, 2013

<http://library.osu.edu/blogs/copyright/2013/10/30/public-access-policies-part-3-proposed-strategies-for-implementation/>



? THANKS. QUESTIONS?

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